



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 January 1992

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Chad

Interior Ministry Issues Directive on Weapons

AB2301101092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2130 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Are the inhabitants of Ndjamenia living in security or insecurity? In fact, the Ministry of Interior is monitoring closely developments in insecurity both in Ndjamenia and in the provinces. Weapons of war are everywhere and in the illegal possession of some indisciplined soldiers. Beginning yesterday, anybody in illegal possession of weapons or arms has been given two weeks to hand them over to the nearest police station.

According to the Ministry of Interior and Security, after these two weeks, a systematic search will be conducted by security forces with sophisticated gadgets and the necessary measures will be taken against violators. This is not only valid for the capital, but for the whole country.

But will this search be like the previous ones which were full of excesses? In fact, it is hoped that effective measures will be taken to check such excesses.

Radio Reports U.S. State Department 'Advisory'

EA2101215092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 19 Jan 91

[Text] It may be recalled that yesterday, the international media announced that the U.S. Department of State asked its nationals who wanted to visit Chad not to do so and those already residing in Chad to leave the country.

For further information, Radio Chad met with the U.S. ambassador to Chad who assured us that the State Department allows only the families of embassy staffers who want to leave Chad to do so.

This authorization, according to the American diplomat, is granted to employees whose stay is not considered indispensable to Chad. Consequently, the U.S. Government will continue to support the Chadian Government in its democratization process.

In the same vein, a press communique from the Foreign Ministry given to our news desk said that the U.S. Government gives this advisory to American citizens when there are sociopolitical disturbances in the country in question, such as Zaire, Liberia, Somalia, and several others.

The Foreign Ministry communique explained that it is by no means in anticipation of any event that the U.S. Government asked its nationals to leave Chad or not to visit there.

Prime Minister Holds Talks in Libya

WA2301131292

For reportage on the Tripoli, Libya, talks between Prime Minister Alingue Bawoyeu and Libyan officials, including Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, see the Libya subsection of the 23 January Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Congo

Further on Military, Political Developments

Treasury Closed; Workers Without Funds

AB2201142592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1335 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Following the political and military crisis, certain workers cannot receive the fruits of their labor, especially those at the Public Treasury, which has been closed since Monday, 20 January. Let us listen to Auguste Ngatshengo speaking to Blaise Nkengue Bongo on this issue:

[Begin Ngatshengo recording] Evidently, we have not yet received our salaries. This is the current situation at the Public Treasury. We received our pay checks at the Ministry of Budget on 20 January, and on that day we went to the Treasury as usual to cash these checks. When we arrived there, we found a column of soldiers. We were not able to cash our checks because the Treasury doors were closed.

After the lifting of the curfew and the raising of the security barriers, we returned to the Treasury the next day to cash our checks but again, unfortunately, the Treasury doors were still firmly closed. Today, we returned there again thinking we could receive our salaries.

We do not have any political demands to make. If we have any political problems, we know where to go for redress. Right now, we are demanding to be paid our salaries; anybody who works has the right to get paid. We are suffering. We have to pay for transportation, our food, and that is not all. We have to buy medicines. Everybody has a family. All we are demanding are our salaries. [end recording]

Milongo Leaves 22 Jan Meeting Site

AB2201154592 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jan (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo suddenly left the Brazzaville Congress Hall where he was to meet this morning with the Higher Council of the Republic [Conseil Superieur de la Republique] (CSR, the transitional legislative body), because he found that his security was not assured, a Congolese officer at Congress Hall said.

The presence of the airborne group, which is hostile to the prime minister and hiding in a thicket several meters away, as well as the attempt by six jeeps belonging to this regiment to gain entrance to the hall, prompted the officials responsible for the prime minister's security "to let him leave immediately," this officer explained.

Since early this morning, Congress Hall has been surrounded by soldiers and tanks from the armored regiment, which has, until now, not joined the insurrection of the airborne group and the mechanized infantry division. Antiriot policemen have also surrounded Congress Hall.

Contrary to reports, the CSR's plenary meeting will take place in the afternoon.

Report on 22 Jan CSR Proceedings

AB2201191092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1459 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Proceedings of the Higher Council of the Republic [CSR], held in Brazzaville, Congo on 22 January—live]

[Summary from poor reception] Chairman of the CSR, Msg. Ernest Kombo, the leader of a CSR mission for talks with the prime minister and the Army High Command gave a detailed report on the negotiations held in order to meet the demands of the soldiers, saying that the council's duty is to establish contact between the government, the prime minister, and the Army and not to "dismiss the government and the prime minister." He added that his mission got the Army to make the concessions which led to the curfew being lifted and to their leaving strategic points but keeping contact with the prime minister. Kombo thanked the mission for its job and said: "I want to clarify four points." "We are here to play the role of mediators. We are not here to replace any institution of the transition. We are three, the presidency, the prime minister's office, and the CSR. In our debates of subjects, we are here to exercise the function of mediator, nothing more." Kombo said the only difficult point in executing their duty is "lack of contact," and added that "contact is difficult." The second point he said is that a motion of censure was received from the council.

Kombo said that "this is a parliamentary term and there are procedures to follow, and that parliament is sovereign and cannot receive orders from any institution; it cannot hold sessions under pressure from either the Army or the people." Kombo also said that as there was no contact, there is news around that the council bureau that its chairman "is trying to form a government. This is not contained in the Constitution." Kombo added that "no function of the bureau or of ours exposes us to this or requires us to nominate or form a government. This is the domain where the prime minister's authority is exercised. It must be known now that the CSR cannot form a government, it is only the prime minister, elected by you, who has this task of forming a government." "This is not my job."

Finally, he added that being democratic means respecting the rules and he summed up by saying "we are mediators, censure is parliamentary language, but for to be adopted, it must follow certain procedures and certain conditions; the prime minister is elected" and for now "he is Andre Milongo." Kombo added that democracy respects the rules, each institution has its role and there is cohabitation and collaboration to ensure peace and the nation's welfare.

Many other deputies and officials take the floor to make speeches and to offer their suggestions for ending the crisis. Kombo then says "the deliberations will resume in commissions, the plenary session at 1400; the session is suspended."

CSR Chairman Opposes Censure Motion

AB2201202192 Paris AFP in French 1910 GMT
22 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 22 Jan (AFP)—Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic (CSR, the legislative body of the transition in Congo), today opposed a censure motion meant to topple the prime minister, Mr. Andre Milongo, thus prolonging the crisis which started last week between the Congolese Government and the Army High Command.

This motion, which would need approval of two-thirds of the 143 CSR members for the government to be effectively dissolved, was not even discussed at the plenary session held at the Congress Palace.

In an introductory statement, Msg. Kombo restated the sovereignty of the CSR, which cannot "receive orders from any institution, neither from the Army, nor from the people." [passage omitted]

Milongo Addresses Nation

AB2201205292 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1949 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Andre Milongo on 22 January—recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen, ladies and gentlemen: In my statement made on 19 January 1992, I recalled Article 41 and the power to nominate or dismiss government members. In the supreme interest of the nation, and given the current blockage of institutions of the Republic, I have decided to reshuffle the government without delay. This, I am convinced, will help defuse the current crisis which has already cost the life of some peaceful citizens, and which has compelled our citizens to erect barricades.

Once again, I restate that my major concern as a prime minister elected by the sovereign national conference is to organize in peace, serenity, and national unity the electoral consultations which should permit citizens of this country to freely choose future political leaders. I, therefore, urge the troops to return to the barracks so

that the institutions and public services, notably radio and television, can operate normally and freely so that all barricades will be removed and calm is restored throughout the country.

Long live democracy! Long live national unity! Long live the Republic!

Army General Says No Coup Intended

LD2301134492 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] In the Congo, Army General Mokoko, the man who is in charge of the units now putting pressure on the political authorities, says that the Congolese Army has no ulterior motives. According to Mokoko, there is no question of a coup.

[Begin Mokoko recording] We are not carrying out a putsch, even if that is what people are being led to believe. A coup is a military operation. If it were just a matter of carrying out a military operation, we would have already had a coup, but we are not—I repeat—not interested in taking power. We are convinced that the democratic process cannot be stopped. We also are convinced that the people, in their hearts, like those abroad, can not accept a military government. We are in favor of moving toward the democracy for which our whole nation is waiting, but we want things to be done with honesty and transparency. [end recording]

Those words were recorded by Jean Karim Fall. Prime Minister Andre Milongo seems to have reshaped his government last night. The new cabinet list will be known during the day.

Zaire

Further on Political Events, Developments

Army Disperses Opposition Demonstration

LD2201135492 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] The Army intervened in Kinshasa yesterday in the face of an opposition demonstration outside People's Palace. The opposition was protesting the suspension of the proceedings of the national conference. Several witnesses have mentioned the brutality of the soldiers and have spoken of many people having been injured. The opposition itself speaks of tens of people dead.

The secretary general of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, one of the opposition movements, has announced further demonstrations for today. The secretary says that ghost town days could be organized throughout the territory. According to the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, there will be a 24-hour general strike in Kinshasa tomorrow.

EC Suspends 'All But Emergency Aid'

AU2201180092 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT
22 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Brussels, Jan 22 (AFP)—The 12 European Community (EC) nations have suspended all but emergency aid to Zaire following Prime Minister Nguza Karl-i-Bond's decision to suspend a national conference, officials said Wednesday.

The EC considered the Zairian premier's "unilateral" move a serious threat to "democratic evolution in Zaire based on consensus", a statement released by the Portuguese presidency of the community here said.

Belgium, the former colonial power, and France have already protested at the weekend suspension of the conference, being held to charter a democratic future for the central African nation.

"The community and its member states urge all institutions and political forces concerned to work towards the conference resuming its work normally as soon as possible," the statement said. [passage omitted]

More on EC Aid Suspension

LD2201174492 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The 12 member-states of the European Community have decided to suspend their cooperation with Zaire, except for urgent humanitarian aid. They are protesting the Zairian Government's decision last Sunday to call off the national conference. Valerie Hirsch:

[Hirsch] According to the Twelve, the halting of the conference calls into question, I quote, the likelihood of democratic development based on consensus in Zaire. Aid is suspended while awaiting the effective resumption and the completion of the work of the national conference.

The Portuguese presidency was behind this extremely firm reaction of the Twelve. Up to now, the EC had only taken such a measure regarding Haiti after the overthrow of Father Aristide. In any case, it is a disavowal for Prime Minister Nguza Karl-i-Bond one month after his tour of Europe. The Twelve appear not to have any confidence in the program for early legislative elections proposed this week by the prime minister, even with the presence of international observers.

The financial stake is no longer present now: The aid given by France, Germany, and Italy between them exceeded 6 billion francs in 1988. Thus, these three countries were among the last to maintain large-scale cooperation programs in Zaire. [passage omitted]

Anti-Mobutu Troops Seize Radio Station

AB2201231592 Paris AFP in English 2302 GMT
22 Jan 92

[Text] Kinshasa, Jan 22 (AFP)—Zairian soldiers opposed to President Mobutu Sese Seko took over

national radio here late on Wednesday [22 January] and broadcast a call for the immediate destitution [as received] of Mobutu and the restarting of a national political conference.

At around the same time, the sounds of grenades exploding could be heard from the vicinity of the television building here in Kinshasa.

The radio message was read out on television by an Army lieutenant who is well-known for his TV performances here.

Last week Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond announced that the national conference, convened last August to seek a new democratic path for the country, was being suspended indefinitely.

No Signs of Troop Movements Reported

*AB2301003092 Paris AFP in English 0017 GMT
23 Jan 92*

[by Mario Fiorito]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Jan 23 (AFP)—Rebel soldiers took over national radio here late on Wednesday [22 January] and started broadcasting a call for the immediate resignation of Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond and the restarting of a national political conference.

At around the same time explosions and the sounds of gunfire could be heard from the vicinity of the radio and television building, although there were no signs of major troop movements and the city center was deserted. [passage omitted]

In spite of the radio takeover, programs on national TV were continuing normally, with a variety show that followed coverage of the African Nations' football cup. [passage omitted]

Radio 'Adventurers' Said Arrested

*LD2301044592 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0230 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Statement by Zairian "defense minister"—live or recorded]

[Text] Zairians. People of Kinshasa: This is the defense minister speaking. For three hours you have lived through a sad scene, on the radio, in which several adventurers, in the pay of the forces of evil, tried to sow unrest and confusion among the population with a view toward creating disturbances and disorder. These adventurers infiltrated the premises of the Voice of Zaire radio station, overpowered the radio's announcer—after firing shots at him—and forced him to read out insane statements over the national radio.

If the security sources took some time—three hours—to neutralize these adventurers, it is because the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces and the prime minister both insisted that there should be no bloodshed

and that damage to the studio should be avoided as far as possible so as not to deprive our country of a radio station at this delicate time.

These bandits have been neutralized and several of them fled before the security forces arrived.

We call on all the people of Kinshasa, as well as foreign residents to remain calm, not to be afraid, and to go about their business normally. The state and the Army remain vigilant so that the safety of people and their property is scrupulously guaranteed.

The adventurers and bandits have been arrested and will be handed over to the judicial authorities, along with any of their accomplices, to answer for their actions.

Kinshasa Said 'Calm Again'

*LD2301064292 Paris Radio France International
in French 0600 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] Kinshasa is calm again where the national radio station of Zaire was occupied by the military for a few hours yesterday evening. The radio station was retaken, live, and without violence, by elements of the Civil Guard, which is close to President Mobutu.

The mutineers demanded the resignation of the head of state and Prime Minister [Nguza] Karl-I-Bond.

More on Loyalist Troops Retaking Radio

*AB2301071592 Paris AFP in English 0350 GMT
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, Jan 23 (AFP)—Rebel soldiers demanding the ouster of Zaire's prime minister seized the national radio and occupied it briefly before loyalist troops retook the station early Thursday.

The incident revealed rifts in the Army as the political crisis heightened this week with the suspension of a national conference organized to set Zaire on the path to democracy.

Shooting was heard around the radio and television building when a group of rebel soldiers entered before midnight Wednesday.

They began broadcasting demands for the removal of Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond and the resumption of the national conference, which Nguza ordered halted on Sunday. The identity and strength of the mutinous soldiers was not immediately known.

There were scenes of jubilation, with people dancing in the streets and turning their radios up full blast when the rebels seized control of the station, according to eyewitnesses. Broadcasting appeals in both French and the local Lingala language, the rebels said the radio headquarters were "under the control of the Zairian Armed Forces."

They also appealed to Belgium, the former colonial power, France and the United States to intervene to

prevent "a civil war." Other statements called on soldiers to return to their units and "not to attack the population."

Just three hours after the takeover, listeners heard confused exchanges of "Get over to the left," and the formal military reply, "Affirmative, general," as the radio station was retaken by loyalist troops. The radio then began broadcasting Zairian music.

While the station was in rebel hands, the voice of the announcer appeared to be that of an Army lieutenant well-known here for his regular Armed Forces programme on national radio.

The opposition front, the Holy Alliance, has threatened to resume the national conference in defiance of the suspension order. Nguza justified suspension of the conference by saying it would lead to tribal warfare.

'Soldier Journalists' Urged To Report

AB2301090092 Paris AFP in French 0805 GMT
23 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 23 Jan (AFP)—The services of Zairian national radio, which last night broadcast communiques of soldiers hostile to the regime who called, notably, for President Mobutu's departure, are ensured since this morning by "loyalist" soldiers of the "Voice of the Armed Forces of Zaire," one of them said. This soldier urged "soldier journalists" who have not yet done so to join their colleagues in the Voice of Zaire studios. [passage omitted]

The radio at different times broadcast a statement in Lingala by Defense and Security Minister Ngbanda Nzabo saying in substance that the situation "was calm" and condemning the "hooligans and bandits" who seized the studios of the radio last night. The minister's statement, the radio said, will soon be broadcast in French.

Two Dead in Retaking Radio Station

LD2301094492 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0900 GMT 23 Jan 92

[By unidentified Army lieutenant announcer]

[Text] Hello. The big news is still the capture yesterday, Wednesday, from 2300, of the national Voix du Zaire radio station by some soldiers saying they represented the Armed Forces. For about three hours they demanded that the government and the president of the Republic resign, as well as the resumption this Thursday, 23 January, of the sovereign National Conference.

Some time later, forces from the Special Presidential Division, the Service for Military Action and Intelligence, and the Civil Guard came to dislodge the attackers, who succeeded in wounding Lieutenant

Nzangu Mwanda of the Voice of the Zairian Armed Forces. Before being wounded, he was forced to read their declarations on Voix du Zaire. Some of the attackers were arrested. Others escaped after the arrival of the loyal forces and the Civil Guard.

First indications suggest that the attackers numbered 29 and belonged to the 312th Battalion of the 31st Para Brigade who were on guard at Matete Bridge. When asked what form of transport they used to reach OZRT television, the arrested soldiers reportedly said that a Coca-Cola truck went to pick them up at their sentry post. It is this vehicle they used to reach Voix du Zaire.

The provisional toll shows that one of the attackers and one of the Civil Guardsmen are dead. Obviously, there is no lack of wounded in this sort of operation. The first lesson to learn is that the Army is sufficiently organized, to the extent that it cannot let itself be drawn into this sort of adventure. Despite the calls for a revolt made by the attackers, all the units, including the forces in the 31st Brigade, stayed at their posts.

We are the people's army and the people's army cannot march against democracy.

Kinshasa Said Calm; French Statement Cited

AB2301134092 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT
23 Jan 92

[By Mario Fiorito]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Jan 23 (AFP)—Troops loyal to Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko put down a mutiny early Thursday, leaving two people dead after rebel soldiers seized the radio station here and demanded the resignation of Mobutu and the government.

The rebels, whom officials said came from the 312th Battalion based at the Camp Ceta training camp for airborne troops south of Kinshasa, seized the radio station overnight, broadcasting calls for the resignation of Mobutu, Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond and his government. [passage omitted]

Camp Ceta, close to Njili Airport, saw the start of rioting by disgruntled troops late in September last year, which flared into systematic pillage and havoc. That led to military intervention by France and Belgium, the former colonial power, which evacuated hundreds of foreign nationals.

Central Kinshasa was almost deserted on Thursday morning, apart from military checkpoints outside key buildings and at major road junctions which did not appear to have been reinforced. Witnesses said outlying parts of the capital had also become very quiet.

The French Government on Thursday said "the resumption of the national conference is the only way to restore calm" in Zaire, in a first reaction to the mutiny. A day

earlier, the 12 nations of the European Community suspended aid to the central African country in protest at Nguza's decision to call off the debate. [passage omitted]

In their broadcast, the mutineers called on France, Belgium and the United States to intervene to "prevent civil war" in Zaire. The takeover of the radio station was said to be the work of just 29 soldiers, but is likely nevertheless to make the few foreigners who stayed on after the September riots to rethink their position, observers said. [passage omitted]

In a statement Thursday, French Foreign Ministry spokesman Maurice Gourdault-Montagne declared that "the instability reigning in Zaire is the direct result of successive breaches in the democratic process". Resuming the conference, he said, was "the only way" to establish real dialogue in Zaire, and the "participation of friends of Zaire in the efforts the country must undertake in many fields."

Mobutu Receives Zambian Foreign Minister 21 Jan

*AB2301162092 Dakar PANA in English 1056 GMT
23 Jan 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Jan (AZAP/PANA)—President Mobutu Sese Seko on Tuesday [21 January] at N'sele, 60 km east of Kinshasa, received Zambian foreign affairs minister, Vernon Mwaanga, who handed him a letter from President Frederick Chiluba. The reception, which marked the first high-level contact between the two countries since President Chiluba came to office on 2 November 1991, comes within the framework of cooperation between the two neighbours.

The Zaire press agency (AZAP) said both sides discussed the proposed visit of President Chiluba to Zaire aimed at strengthening bilateral relations. A date is yet to [be] fixed for the visit.

Djibouti

Presidential Council Appoints Constitution Body

EA2101213592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The Presidential Council has today appointed a committee charged with preparing and drafting a constitution that will allow the existence of multiparty politics, which is in line with the president's 19 and 27 November speeches.

The committee is composed of 14 [as heard] members. The members of the committee are: the parliamentary speaker; the chairman of the parliamentary standing committee; the minister of justice and religious affairs; the permanent secretary of the government; the Supreme Court chairman; the chairman of international trade and industries; the chief justice of the Republic; Ali Mohamed Humad, a member of the People's Rally for Progress [RPP] political bureau; (Ateye) Isma'il (Bilow), a member of the RPP political bureau; the Islamic judge [qadhi] of Djibouti; the chairman of Djibouti National Bank, (Maitre Alain) [last name indistinct]; Afmale Ali Dini Abdulkadir, a lawyer; and Jama (Miri Miydil), who is also a lawyer.

The members of the committee have been empowered to (?interview) anyone they think could make a constructive contribution.

Correction to Premier on 'French Presence'

AB2101190092

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Premier Denies 'Reconsidering' 'French Presence'," published in the 21 January DAILY REPORT, page 10:

Column one, paragraph three, first sentence, make read: ... by the proscribed [as heard] Saudi AL-HAYAH newspaper to the ... (adding editorial note and correcting publication's name)

Ethiopia

Foreign Ministry Assails UNHCR Statement

EA1901064092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] It was stated that the rumors propagated by some quarters that the peace situation in Ethiopia has deteriorated gravely have been greatly exaggerated. In a press statement to local and foreign journalists, the Foreign Ministry said that the cause of the death of four relief workers in Gambela is not the work of political organizations but ordinary vandits. Our reporter Wagaye Bekele has the text of the press statement.

[Begin recording] [Wagaye] In its statement today, the Foreign Ministry said that the statement issued by the UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] from its

headquarters in Geneva to the effect that there is no peace and stability in the country, basing its arguments on ordinary clashes, is not only baseless but should be condemned because it confuses genuine reports based on facts. Forces whose interests have been affected by the process of change are propagating false information about the country's correct political image and saying that civil war is imminent.

[Unidentified person, in English] [Word indistinct] of vested interest groups are presenting distorted versions of the facts, they talk about imminent civil war, that the country is about to disintegrate, that the Yugoslav scenario is a possibility in Ethiopia, that the coalition administration is about to collapse, and that the country is still in a state of civil war and so on and so forth.

[Wagaye] The statement went on to say that these forces have gone to the extent of lobbying the international community not to cooperate in any way with the Transitional Government. The enemies of peace and democracy have managed to give false information about the objective reality of the country to some foreign observers who have a very limited understanding of the situation in the country and are echoing their baseless rumors. A good example of this is an article that was carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES and which was transmitted soon after by the Voice of America Amharic service to our listeners in Ethiopia.

Although the statement [of THE NEW YORK TIMES] did mention that there were clashes in some areas, the reasons for them and [the clashes] themselves were exaggerated, noted the [Foreign Ministry] statement. It was pointed out that the clashes have been repeatedly carried out in eastern Harerge and it should be noted that there is no organized or political motive. However, the forces working against the situation and propagating the idea of civil war are the ones who want to disturb the peace and stability and who are eager to see the people destroyed.

The crux of the matter, the statement emphasized, which the forces do not understand, is that the process of peace and stability and building a democracy has been laid down on a firm foundation for the first time in 30 years.

The other issue that they should understand is that not less than 30 political groups and nationalities, including the armed groups which took part in the process of building the new system, are in the process of solving their problems and differences through peaceful and political means. Hence, the statement adds, to think at this early stage that there should be no conflict between Armed Forces, national organizations, and nationalities is either naive or else motivated by trying to use these conflicts and differences for their covert objectives.

At the end of the statement briefings were given to different questions from journalists based on the Foreign Ministry statement. [end recording]

Eritrean Leader, Italian Delegation Hold Talks*EA2301110092 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks with a nine-member Italian delegation led by Miss Margherita Boniver, a minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for Italian citizens resident abroad and refugees living in Italy [title as heard], in his office yesterday afternoon.

In a press release after the talks, Mr. Isayas, on behalf of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, expressed his appreciation for the first official visit to Eritrea by an Italian Government delegation and noted that the talks between the Provisional Government of Eritrea and the Italian delegation on cooperation and development programs were constructive and frank. He also said it was the belief of the Provisional Government of Eritrea that the steps taken so far by the Italian Government regarding cooperation with Eritrea had been successful.

'Sabotage' on Rail Line to Djibouti Injures 15*AB1801112092 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT 18 Jan 92*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 Jan (AFP)—Fifteen people were injured when the train servicing Addis Ababa to Djibouti derailed the night of 16 January due to sabotage on the railway, it was learned from Djibouti-Ethiopian railway officials.

The train, which was carrying 300 people, derailed in the Arba region, 176 km west of Dire Dawa, the second largest Ethiopian city. A train was sent to help in order to bring the passengers back to Addis Ababa.

According to sources close to the railway company, there have been repeated acts of sabotage to prevent the railway from operating. Last week, in Hardim locality, 13 km from the Awash train station in the same region, 500 meters of telephone wire were cut by a group of armed men. On the same rail line in Akora, 188 km from Dire Dawa, rails were pulled off and 600 meters of telephone wires were cut. These acts results from ethnic conflicts which have been shaking Ethiopia for several months now, the same sources added.

More on Train Derailment*EA1801195992 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 18 Jan 92*

[Text] Fifteen persons are reported to sustain [as heard] light and serious injuries when a passenger train with 300 people on board overturned yesterday on its way from Dire Dawa [eastern Ethiopia] to Addis Ababa. It was reported that 144 meters of railway line had been derailed by sabotage. No deaths was reported. The

railway service from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa was suspended from 2nd January to 13th January for reasons of security problems.

Oromo Youth Seek Training From Liberation Front*EA2001214492 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Amharic 1800 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Eastern Oromia, Harerge: The Oromo's people liberation struggle has intensified more than ever and is scoring victory after victory.

The Oromo masses are engaged in a bitter struggle against those enemies of the Oromo people who do not want to see their liberation and who talk of the Oromo's right to self-determination but work against it in practice. Among those who are struggling for their liberation are the Oromo youth, inasmuch as they have made and are making great sacrifices towards the beginning of the struggle and have a great role in the struggle of the Oromo society.

More than 3,000 youths residing in Gelemso town who understand this objective demonstrated on 14 January and expressed their support for the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] saying: We want education after liberation; unliberated people have no use even if they are educated.

They marched to the OLF office in Gelemso and requested to be given military training. The youths were from the high school and they went to the primary school and together with other youths they started marching with zealous slogans and advanced towards the OLF office, according to news received from the area. [passage omitted]

Kenya**Over 1,000 Said Homeless After Land Clashes***EA1901114592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] More than 1,000 people were rendered homeless last evening and property worth thousands of shillings destroyed after violence erupted along the border of Kakamega and Nandi districts. This story appears on the front page of the STANDARD ON SUNDAY.

Commissioner Denies Magnitude of Clashes*EA2001195297 Nairobi KNA in English 0720 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Kakamega, 20 Jan (KNA)—The Kakamega District commissioner [dc], Mr. Andrew Mondo, has explained that two people were injured last Friday [17 January] when 14 houses were burnt in Kabras division. According to the dc, the division had been calm till

Friday afternoon when a house was set on fire in neighbouring Nandi District and the inferno escalated to the division.

The dc, who toured the area the following day, denied that 1,000 people had been displaced in the district following the burning down of houses. Mr. Mondo, who toured the affected area together with the district security team, said that security had been bolstered in Uasin Gishu and Nandi Districts, which neighbour Kakamega District, too, with a view to checking arson along the border.

"We are carrying out investigations to establish the cause of the fire on Friday afternoon," the dc said, appealing to the public to avail to police information regarding the blaze. He revealed that a baraza [meeting] to be attended by leaders from both Nandi and Kakamega Districts was scheduled for next Thursday at Ikoli market adding that he would meanwhile meet Kabras division leaders, Malava MP, Kenya African National Union officials, and chiefs to discuss the inferno.

Mr. Mondo called for objective reporting by THE STANDARD newspaper, noting that the Sunday NOW's [STANDARD ON SUNDAY supplement] story about the fire in yesterday's issue was false. "Government machinery is alert and we are still investigating the cause of the fire," the dc affirmed.

Moi Speaks in Kamasai; Promises Police Force

EA2101202092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the government will establish a police force at Kamasai, along the Nandi-Kakamega border, to monitor closely any acts of lawlessness in the area. The president at the same time reminded the police to exercise restraint when handling wananchi [citizens] and strictly adhere to the police act in executing their duties.

The president said he was saddened by the recent flare-up of the land clashes along the Nandi-Kakamega border, which led to loss of life and property. He said the Luhya and Nandi communities had always lived harmoniously and told them that they should not allow trivial matters to cause hatred among them.

President Moi was addressing a public rally at Kamasai trading center along the Nandi-Kakamega border.

President Moi said it was against African tradition for one to burn another's house and told those who had taken part in such a shameful act to have respect for African tradition. He told those who had been displaced during the land clashes to go back to their homes as the government had restored law and order.

The president told the provincial administration and Kenya African National Union [KANU] officials to cooperate and speed up the resettling exercise. He further instructed that a district officer be temporarily

posted at Kamasai to ensure that no further misunderstanding arose during the resettlement exercise.

To ensure continued peace and harmony in the area, President Moi directed that a committee of 10 elders from both Nandi and Kakamega districts be formed to review the situation regularly. President Moi told [word indistinct] and wananchi in the area to be mindful of other people's welfare and ascertain the reconstruction of the burnt houses.

The president observed that some of the boundaries set up by the colonial government were along tribal lines and cautioned that this could not be a basis for division of Kenyans. He criticized a section of the press for blowing the clashes out of proportion and asked them to be fair and objective.

President Moi told trade unions that calling for strikes would not help resolve problems confronting their workers, but would instead retard the country's economy. He warned trade unions threatening to strike that the government will not hesitate to replace such unpatriotic workers with the numerous qualified unemployed youths. President Moi pointed out that unlike many other African states, Kenya's economy was still sound, and the general standards of life of Kenyans still relatively good.

The president scoffed at some of the opposition leaders for calling for a welfare state and said that such leaders did not understand that the creation of such state depends on the wealth of the country.

He reiterated that under the ruling party, KANU, the nation had obtained tremendous progress in various fields such as education and commerce. The president therefore called on wananchi in Kakamega and Nandi Districts to continue supporting KANU, as it was the only party which stood for the welfare and unity of all Kenyans. President Moi said the security of the nation remained in unity under KANU, and urged wananchi to reject the emerging tribal partyism.

Noting that parents were already overburdened, President Moi abolished primary school activity fund for pupils below standard six.

Present during the rally, were Ministers Burudi Nabwera, John Cheruiyot, Muslia Mudavadi, Timothy Mibei, Elijah Mwangale, and Archbishop Stephen Ondiek. Others were a permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr. Wilfred Kimalat, Provincial Commissioners Francis Lekolool and Yusuf Haji.

Former MP, Others Plead 'Not Guilty' to Treason

EA2301140092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The High Court today recorded a plea of not guilty for former Member of Parliament for Nakuru North, Koigi wa Wamwere, and his seven coaccused, after they all declined to plead to the treason charge

facing them. The heated proceedings that reigned from nine o'clock in the morning to about five o'clock this evening saw two of the accused persons, Harun Thuku Wakaba and Andrew Ndirang'u taken to the court cells for being (?rowdy) in court.

The eight accused persons refused to enter a plea to the charge, which they insisted was defective. Justice Samuel Bosire said he had entered a plea of not guilty for each of the accused. At one stage in the proceedings, the defense lawyers asked the judge to disqualify himself from the proceedings for what they termed as unfair conduct. The accused were remanded up to this Thursday [23 January] when the case will be mentioned with a view to fixing hearing dates.

Saitoti: KANU 'To Conduct Mature Politics'

EA1901193092 Nairobi KNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 19 Jan (KNA)—The Vice President and Minister for Finance, Professor George Saitoti, yesterday declared that the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] Party is going to conduct mature politics and election campaigns characterized by decency and devoid of intrigue. The vice president pointed out that KANU would uphold and guarantee the fundamental human rights, including the freedoms of speech, association and the press among others.

Prof. Saitoti gave the assurances at three meetings he addressed at Saikeri, Ilgarroj and Ngong township [near Nairobi] yesterday. He said that KANU stood for justice, democracy, truth, transparency and accountability. Prof. Saitoti challenged the opposition to desist from politics of character assassination, slurs, lies and intimidation.

He said that some of those who had defected from the government were players in the Cabinet and had enriched themselves through corrupt means while in government. Prof. Saitoti wondered as to why they had not raised the shortcomings they are preferring against the KANU government when they were players, and described them as political turncoats and opportunists.

The vice president said that the KANU Party had distinguished itself with service to the people, having struggled for independence and thereafter initiating development in all parts of the Republic. KANU, he said, was a mainstream party that recognized all people without discrimination, irrespective of one's class, race or religion. [passage omitted] Prof. Saitoti accused the opposition for targeting the youth and promising them non-existent jobs. He challenged them if they (opposition) knew where the jobs were to offer them now and not later. He further challenged the opposition for promising that they would cause the economy to improve overnight, warning that most of the factors ruining the Kenyan economy were [of a] global nature and beyond the Kenya Government control. [passage omitted]

The vice president warned the opposition that Kenyans were politically mature [people] who would not be hoodwinked through cheap politicking. He said that KANU will expose past records of these people, which he described as "stinking".

Prof. Saitoti further warned the opposition not to take KANU leaders for granted, saying that they (KANU) have sound and proper credentials.

The vice president challenged the opposition to tell wananchi who was involved in the Chepkube illegal coffee market, the fallen fertilizer Ken-Ren firm and the Kisumu Molasses Company since they were players in the government. [passage omitted]

KANU Rules Out National Convention of Parties

EA2001124092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 92

[From the press review]

[Text] The ruling party KANU [Kenyan African National Union] has ruled out the idea of a national convention involving the various political parties. This is a lead story in the KENYA TIMES. The paper quotes KANU national secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, as saying any registered party was free to hold its own national convention without necessarily involving KANU.

[Paris AFP in English in a Nairobi-dated report at 0912 GMT on 20 January quotes Kamotho in this KENYA TIMES article as saying "It is not the wish of the KANU to discuss its policies with the opposition." AFP adds, "He also dismissed an opposition demand for international monitoring of the next general elections, saying KANU was opposed to the 'institutionalisation of foreign observers to monitor our elections.'"]

KANU Chairman Asks FORD To Explain Issues

EA1801101092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The acting KANU [Kenya African National Union] national chairman, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said today that Kenya stands to go the same way as neighboring Ethiopia and Somalia if multipartyism is used to split the country into tribal groupings. He said Kenyans are worried about the kind of leadership to be ushered in by the new system of government. The KANU chairman said Kenyans are justified in examining critically the records of leaders in the country, including FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]. He said Kenyans should remember that it is the KANU party which introduced multiparty politics in this country.

He challenged FORD leadership to tell Kenyans at the Kamukunji meeting tomorrow about the collapse of numerous financial institutions in the country that KANU is now reviving and who was responsible for the collapse. He challenged them to speak on the grabbing of land and the role of title deeds. Ayah also asked lawyers

who are now FORD members to explain how they will pay clients' money which they misappropriated. Ayah, who is also the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, challenged [former KANU chairman] Peter Oloo Aringo to tell the people tomorrow how the 8-4-4 education system he managed, supervised, and described as the best in Africa has all of a sudden become chaotic.

Ayah expressed his great respect for Kenyans and said they will never go for cheap tactics by the opposition. He said they would be playing into the hands of opportunists if they did so. Ayah was addressing a press conference at the KANU headquarters at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. [passage omitted]

No Incidents Reported at FORD Rally 18 Jan

*EA1801132092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] The first meeting for the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, is going on at the historic Kamukunji grounds in Nairobi. Our reporters at Kamukunji have filed reports that the meeting is well attended and that police have taken the necessary precautions to uphold law and order. Our reporter, Oliver Litondo, has details from the venue of the meeting:

[Begin video recording] The Kamukunji grounds, 18th January, 1992: A day to remember especially since the advent of multipartyism in Kenya which has seen the birth of just over four [as heard] new parties. Up till the repeal of section 2(A) of the Constitution, the Kenya African National Union, KANU, had been the only party in Kenya. This mammoth crowd here today is witnessing the first political national rally organized by FORD. It has brought together FORD supporters from all parts of Kenya. These people are waiting patiently for the FORD officials to arrive. There is a beehive of activities in the background as the officials who are here already prepare to welcome the interim executive committee of this new political party in Kenya. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1310 GMT on 18 January reports in a Nairobi-dated item: "At least 150,000 Kenyans turned out Saturday for the first opposition rally since President Daniel arap Moi reluctantly agreed to end more than two decades of one-party rule last month." The AFP report also adds: "Thousands of opposition supporters lined the streets and cheered a motorcade of prominent opposition figures as they drove in triumph to Kamukunji, where riot police brutally dispersed a Forum meeting only two months ago and arrested most of the party's leaders. This time uniformed police stood by to maintain order, but did not intervene to halt the rally, the east African country's first legal opposition meeting in more than 20 years.

["Former vice-president Oginga Odinga, the Forum's interim chairman, said he was overjoyed to see Kenyans freely gathering. 'This the first time most of you are attending a political meeting,' the 79-year-old Odinga

told the crowd. 'Now you can be truly happy to remember the freedom struggle,' he said, vowing that the party would bring Kenyans more jobs, higher living standards and an end to the corruption he said was rife under the Moi government."]

More on Rally; Odinga Speech Reported

*EA1801192792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 18 Jan 92*

[Text] The first major meeting since Kenya adopted a multiparty system was held at the historic Kamukunji grounds today. Leaders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD], including the interim Chairman, Oginga Odinga, and the secretary general, Martin Shikuku, addressed the rally. Police took the necessary measures to enforce, rather, to ensure law and order was upheld. There were no major incidents during and after the rally. And now over to Oliver Litondo with more details from the venue of the meeting:

[Litondo] Kamukunji ground on the morning of 18 January. It started slowly with a few people at the ground making the last touches on the constructions that house the top officials of the newly registered opposition party in Kenya, FORD. As the morning picked up and as Ford supporters continued to pour into the ground, the crowd swelled and by 10.30 a.m. thousands of people had already arrived.

Officials of the party's interim committee started arriving at about 11.30 a.m. and by midday the crowd was even bigger. They came on foot, in matatus [commuter minibuses] and bus rooftops if there was not room for one more inside. By 12 noon an estimated 150,000 Kenyans had taken their place at this first FORD gathering in Nairobi, where 30 years ago speeches heralding the arrival of Kenya's independence were made.

After a few words of introduction of various FORD officials, it was Jaramogi Oginga Odinga's turn to address the gathering. Oginga said he was overjoyed to see Kenyans gathering at Kamukunji after the arrival of multipartyism in the country.

Odinga touched on various issues such as corruption, the siphoning of Kenyan money to foreign banks, education and the performance of Kenya's economy. He also demanded the freeing of all political prisoners and unconditional return of all the exiles.

Also to speak at the rally were Masinde Muliro, the interim vice chairman; [Ahmed Salim] Bamahriz, a FORD founder member; George Nthenge, the interim treasurer; and Martin Shikuku, the party's secretary general. The party announced that it will embark on a membership drive with an ordinary membership costing 10 shillings. But those with means could pay something more in addition to the 10 shillings.

[Nairobi KNA in English at 1655 GMT on 18 January reports in a Nairobi-dated item: "Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD) today claimed that the

national economy has been mismanaged. FORD interim Chairman Jaramogi Oginga Odinga said that the party could take sound corrective measures. He was addressing a mammoth public rally at Kamukunji.

"Odinga said that the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] government has wasted a lot of money on 'white elephant' projects. He cited the stalled KENYA TIMES media complex in Nairobi [as one such project]. The elderly politician also referred to the Ewaso Nyiro Hydropower project. Odinga called for 'an economy in which returns from investment and labor are justly and fairly apportioned'.

"Mr Odinga said that those to oversee the next general elections should be from the teaching professions, the clergy and the private sector.

"He called on the government to release all the political prisoners, including George Anyona, Edward Oyugi [sentenced to seven years on sedition charge], Isack Gathangu, Rumba Kinuthia, Koigi wa Wamwere [previous two jailed on treason charges] and Ngoto wa Kariuki.

"He also said the government had failed to unravel the mysteries over the deaths of [the late Foreign Minister] Dr Robert Ouko and Bishop Alexander Muge."

SDP Interim Leader To Contest Presidential Seat

*EA1701141092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD reports the interim chairman of the Social Democratic Party, SDP, Johnstone Makau, will contest the presidential seat at the forthcoming multiparty elections. Makau said he was confident that his party would form the next multiparty government.

Democratic Party 'Officially Registered'

*EA1801100592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] The Democratic Party of Kenya, DP, has been officially registered. The handing over of the certificate was performed today by the registrar general, Omondi Mbago, to DP leader Mwai Kibaki one week after DP applied for it.

A delighted Mwai Kibaki stated that the establishment of branches and the registration of members would begin immediately. He disassociated himself from claims that he had been party to misappropriation of funds when he was in charge of the treasury. He also decried multipartyism being blamed for the current tribal clashes. [passage omitted]

Council of Churches Issues Voters' Handbook

*EA1901101592 Nairobi KNA in English 1405 GMT
17 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 17th January (KNA)—The National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) this morning launched the first issue of a voters' handbook intended to educate franchised Kenyans on the calibre of political party or candidates they should elect in the coming multi-party elections. The book, written in both English and Kiswahili languages, and launched by the chairman of NCCK, Rev Dr George Wanjau, has been written by the Council's Justice, Peace and Reconciliation Committee in conjunction with a team called Election Task Force (ELECTAFO) under the chairmanship of a former deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Samuel arap Ng'eny.

Addressing members of the public who thronged the Ufungamano House Hall to receive free copies of the first 100,000 copies of the handbook, Rev Wanjau said that the citizenry of a country took part in the sins of the country if they voted in the wrong people. Rev Wanjau said that Kenya was now pregnant with a baby called democracy and all efforts should be made to avoid the turbulence that might lead to miscarriage, which might lead to death. The inside cover of the front page has a biblical quotation from the book of Exodus 18:21: "Moreover choose able men from all people, such as fear God, men who are trustworthy and who hate a bribe, and place such men over the people as rulers of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties and of tens." [passage omitted]

Intelligence Director Retires, Successor Named

*EA1901114292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] The long-serving director of the Directorate of Security Intelligence, James Kanyotu, has retired. This is another front-page story in the SUNDAY TIMES. His deputy, William Kivuvani, has been appointed director.

Somalia

AFP Report on Mogadishu Fighting, Situation

*AB2201114092 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT
20 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 20 Jan (AFP)—Only a blue terrestrial globe remains intact amidst the ruins of Somalia's General Mohamed Farah Aidid's former office. Everything else, furniture, telephone, and counters have been blown up by the explosion of a shell that knocked a hole in the roof. [passage omitted]

Gen. Aidid, who would like to be master of Somalia, left the premises hurriedly without taking his globe, but his fighters are still holding the area close to the frontline that separates them from Somalia's Interim President Mohamed Ali Mahdi's supporters. [passage omitted]

There are still some pockets of resistance among Ali Mahdi's men and "the area is no longer safe," an Aidid officer explained. [passage omitted]

There was an artillery battle on 19 January "to recapture Juba Hotel," the officer said.

Often, the buildings taken from the former regime's soldiers have been the issues at stake for another battle between the Abgal and Hebr Gedir [tribes]. Somalia Villa, Siad Barre's presidential residence, is being held by Gen. Aidid's men. But nothing remained intact in this white residence with broken iron gates and empty swimming pool, except some bird nests that serve as refuge for birds still seen amidst the overturned tanks.

On the other hand, Radio Mogadishu is still operating from its only functional studio. Its current director, Abdelramane Omar Mallin, transmits programs in Somali and Arabic. A typical broadcast is as follows: national anthem, Koranic verses, religious broadcasts, magazine, and then national and international news.

Gen. Aidid's men control over 80 percent of Mogadishu and it is only the northeastern part that is held by President Ali Mahdi. But in some areas in the south, towards Maka Hotel, and in the north towards the stadium, the situation is not totally under anyone's control and clashes are frequent.

"We are playing soccer with gunshots," said Abdulkadir Haxan, one of Aidid's men, as he drove around the huge but empty Chinese-built sports complex.

Tanzania

Malecela Meets PRC Delegation; Avows Socialism

EA2301163092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0440 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Dodoma—Brother John Malecela, prime minister and first vice president, said in Dodoma yesterday that the government under Revolutionary Party leadership would never abandon Socialist policies which aim at enhancing equality and uplifting the people's living conditions. Brother Malecela told the Chinese delegation touring Tanzania that despite the multiparty system expected to be introduced in the country shortly, and despite the ongoing economic changes, the government would nevertheless cling to its policies aimed at uplifting the common man's living conditions.

The six-person Chinese delegation is headed by a member of the CPC Central Committee, who is also the head of CPC international cooperation, Mr. Zhu Liang [words indistinct].

Uganda

Cuban Foreign Ministry Official Calls on Museveni

EA2101213592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The director of Africa in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nicolas Rodriguez, now on a visit to Uganda, has called on President Museveni. The meeting took place this morning at State House, Entebbe.

The Cuban official was accompanied to State House by the Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Vernier.

Government Arrests Opposition DP, UPC Members

AB2301101792 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 21 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The spate of arrests of politicians in Uganda shows no sign of letting up. Over the last two weeks several members of the Democratic Party have been picked up, including its secretary general, Robert Kitariko, and its publicity secretary, Ojok Mulozi. Now, it seems the authorities are turning their attention to former President Milton Obote's party, the Ugandan People's Congress, or UPC. From Uganda, Eppajar Ojullu faxed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mrs. Cecilia Ogwal, the de facto leader of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, of former President Milton Obote, was arrested at five o'clock this afternoon by a contingent of police officers. The UPC's director of information, Professor Kajenda Atwoki, told me in his office this evening that Mrs. Ogwal was hustled out of her office and forced into a van parked outside the party's headquarters in the city center. Prof. Kajenda Atwoki, who was flanked by other party officials, said that three other officials, Mr. Kasiri Mayanja, who is an assistant secretary, Mr. John Oprong, and another official in charge of the press had also been arrested.

He described the arrest as an act of harassment by the government against Mrs. Ogwal and the staff of the UPC secretariat. Prof. Kajenda Atwoki said that, according to the party, Mrs. Ogwal had committed no offense and that the party would not accept what he described as fictitious charges that may be leveled against her.

When I arrived at the central police station in Kampala, Mrs. Ogwal and her colleagues were being led into a police vehicle that sped in the direction of her home. An official from the UPC secretariat told me later that the police had searched her home but could not say what type of documents were taken away. The UPC and the Democratic Party, or DP, are the two major political parties in Uganda, and although the government has put a ban on political activities, the two parties have maintained their presence. In recent weeks, four senior DP officials have been arrested and charged with treason. They include the party vice president, Andrew Ademola, secretary general Robert Kitariko, organizing secretary, Zak Olom, and publicity secretary Ojok Mulozi.

In an emergency meeting held over the weekend, the DP national executive committee said that it was shocked by the arrests. The cautiously worded statement issued after the meeting said that the arrests were in circumstances that suggested political persecution and accused President Museveni's National Resistance Movement of working to destroy the DP. [end recording]

Opposition Figures Released

*EA2301144592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0400 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Text] It has been announced from the office of the acting inspector general of police that the assistant

secretary general of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, Mrs. Cecilia Ogwal, together with 14 others, were set free after helping the police.

A press statement issued yesterday said that Mrs. Cecilia Ogwal, together with 14 others, were on Tuesday [21 January] asked to accompany police officers to the central police station, Kampala, for questioning following a tip-off to the police that an illegal and subversive meeting was in progress at the UPC headquarters at the Uganda House. The statement adds that the house of the UPC assistant secretary general and that of (Wankasiri Mayanja) were searched.

France To Increase Management Training Support

*MB2101153392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1202 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—The French Government is to increase its financial support for management training in South Africa, SABC radio news reports.

A spokesman for the French Embassy, Mr George Lory, said bursary funds for the Joint Management Development Programme, aimed at improving middle management skills among all races in South Africa, would be increased considerably this year.

The programme was launched seven years ago as a joint venture between the Paris Chamber of Commerce, the Urban Foundation, the Black Management Forum, NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] and more than fifty other organisations.

ANC Claims 'Serious Threats' Against Mandelas

*MB1901102292 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 19 Jan 92 p 1*

[Report by David Breier and Mark Stansfield: "Mandelas Lying Low After Death Threats"]

[Text] Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, are no longer living in their Soweto home after serious threats to their lives.

This has been confirmed by the ANC [African National Congress].

But Government sources are puzzled over the reports.

They say the security threat facing the couple is no greater now than it ever was.

The ANC said this week the couple had been alerted to the possibility of an assassination attempt.

However, Government sources said they were unaware of any particular threat to Mr Mandela's life other than the ever-present danger of assassination, which haunted all major political figures—including President F.W. de Klerk.

Earlier in the week it was reported that Mr Mandela had stayed at insurance magnate Douw Steyn's luxury Sandhurst home for a few days "to rest".

The Mandelas are now engaged in separate foreign visits.

Mrs Mandela this week left for Atlanta in the United States to take part in birthday celebrations for slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

On Friday, Mr Mandela slipped out of South Africa for a five-day visit to Libya, Tunisia and Morocco.

Plans for Mr Mandela's trip have been kept under wraps and were known to only a handful of trusted colleagues, according to the ANC.

ANC spokesperson Gill Marcus said the Mandelas had received several death threats. The movement was taking them "very serious".

"The threats started soon after the first Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] sitting."

She declined to say in what form the threats were received or who was behind them, but, in an interview with the elite AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Ystergarde unit recently, the Sunday Star was told that "people such as the Mandelas should sleep with their eyes open".

Politicians yesterday warned that any attempt on Mr Mandela's life could have devastating effects on negotiations at Codesa and on the National Peace Accord.

Peter Gastrow, a member of the Peace Secretariat and Democratic Party spokesman on law and order, said if Mr Mandela was assassinated "it would pull the carpet from under the entire process".

Reports this week claimed the Mandelas had been forced underground because of the threats. They said the couple insisted on honouring commitments and keeping appointments, including meetings with visiting dignitaries, even though such events were major headaches for the security wing.

Said one source: "The Mandelas are forced to sleep at safe houses as part of the security arrangements to ensure that they are not harmed."

Defense Minister Reaffirms Defense Act in Force

*MB2201180792 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] The minister of defense, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says that anyone who fails to report for national service without having a valid reason, runs the risk of prosecution. In the light of several enquiries on compulsory military service, Mr. Meyer reiterated his earlier standpoint that the provisions contained in the Defense Act remained in force. He made it clear in a statement in Pretoria that cases where national servicemen failed to report for duty would still be investigated. He said that such cases were processed and, in appropriate instances, were handed over to the respective attorneys general with a view to possible prosecution.

Mr. Meyer said he was also considering the report of the Gleeson Committee which investigated the position of conscientious objectors. Any decision in this regard, he said, will be submitted to Parliament after consultation with the cabinet. However, this did not imply that any of the existing processes have been suspended, or that there had been any easing of the provisions of the Defense Act.

Codesa Working Groups' Steering Committees

*MB2001200992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1951 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 20 SAPA—Here are the names of the members of the five steering committees of Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working groups:

—Working Group 1 deals with the creation of a climate for peaceful political participation, and with the role of the international community:

Kader Asmal of the African National Congress [ANC], M.B. Webb of the Ciskei Government, David Dalling of the Democratic Party [DP], T.J. Mohapi of the Dikwankwetla Party, Dr B. Madide of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Chris April of the Labour Party [LP], Essop Pahad of the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP], L.V. Ntsubane of the Transkei Government, and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee of the SA Government;

—Working Group 2 deals with all aspects of a new South African constitution. It will tackle both the principles of the new constitution and the structures and procedures necessary to get it written:

It was the only group that pointed out that its steering committee members were selected on an individual basis of competence, and not on party or organisation affiliation. The parties or organisations the steering committee members belong to were also not indicated on the list given to the media:

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Tertius Delpont, of the SA Government delegation, Mohammed Valli Moosa of the ANC, M.J. Mahlangu of the United People's Front, Miley Richards of the Labour Party, Colin Eglon of the DP, Joe Slovo of the SACP, Adv P. Holomisa of the Transkei Government, and a Dr Ngubane whose name does not appear on the official delegates list;

—Group 3 deals with transitional arrangements and interim government:

Thabo Mbeki of the ANC, Ken Andrew of the DP, who is also the first chairman of the group—the only one announced on Monday, R.H. Mopeli of the Dikwankwetla Party, Alistair Macaulay of the IFP, P.M.H. Maduna of the Inyandza National Movement, Luwellyn Landers of the Labour Party, Minister of Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers, and member of the National Party delegation, and L.L. Mtshizana of the Transkei Government;

—Group 4 deals with the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states:

Matthew Phosa of the ANC, B. Keikelame of the Bophuthatswana Government, N. Nogcantsi of the Ciskei Government, Dr Frank Mdlalose of the IFP, J.M. Matsana of the Inyandza National Movement, Tommy

Abrahams of the Labour Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, and member of the SA Government delegation, MP Stella Sigcau of the Transkei Government, and S.E. Moeti of the Venda Government;

—Group 5 deals with time frames and the implementation of Codesa decisions:

Zola Skweyiya of the ANC, Roger Burrows of the DP, L.P.M.H. Mashali of the IFP, David Curry of the Labour Party, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs George Bartlett of the National Party, Y. Moolla of the Solidarity Party, Dipoe Mvelase of the SACP, and R. Ramontja of the United People's Front.

PAC Said Not To Abandon Armed Struggle

*MB2101184792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1824 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Umtata Jan 21 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is not going to commit suicide by abandoning the armed struggle, says its national organiser, Maxwell Nmadzhivhanani.

He was speaking in the Umtata City Hall on Tuesday evening on his first official visit to the Transkei.

Making reference to the attacks on police by members of the PAC's military wing, APLA, he said the PAC did not believe that the police were sitting on the fence. "Instead they are the fence that prevents us from destroying the apartheid structures. Unfortunately they stand to suffer," he said.

Mr Nmadzhivhanani said policemen would only cease to be APLA targets if they left "the institution of the regime".

He further said State President F W de Klerk was in fact "part and parcel of the violence yet he is the first to call for elimination of violence".

Mr Nmadzhivhanani continued: "His first and foremost duty is to disband his own private armies in the make of the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the SAP [South African Police]".

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] was being "stampeded" by the United States to collaborate by joining the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa], the PAC national organiser said.

People in South Africa were being told that Codesa would bring "salvation":

"We in PAC are aware what Codesa is. We don't want to suck a dummy, we want the actual milk," Mr Nmadzhivhanani said.

"The whole nation is being conditioned to suck the dummy called Codesa. And we won't do that."

He charged that the US had offered the PAC money to join Codesa, and that those who had accepted the Americans' money had joined Codesa. The PAC official did not give details.

Turning to the National Peace Accord, he alleged that violence in the country had increased since it was signed, and therefore the accord itself appeared to have been the source of violence.

"We cannot be fooled," Mr Nemadzhivhanani concluded.

CP, PAC, IFP Officials on Political System

MB2201162292 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 22 Jan 92

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The pro-apartheid Conservative Party, [CP] says the government must allow South Africa's people to decide whether they want a unitary authority of ruling the country. CP deputy president, Ferdi Hartzenberg:

[Begin recording] [Hartzenberg] The Conservative Party is opposed to any form of a unitary state, and a central government for the whole country where all 30 nations are pushed into one political system, because we regard it as a repetition of the October Revolution in Russia in 1917 which was after 74 years a total failure. And this Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], and the reform of the government is a repetition of that process, and for that reason we are totally against it. We believe in the freedom of nations and the free cooperation between them.

[Steyn de Preuter] So what kind of a system does the Conservative Party stand for?

[Hartzenberg] We stand for what is gradually taking place now in South Africa [word indistinct] at Codesa. That, what is going to happen is that we will ultimately have a communist government in this country. And now nationalism is beginning to oppose communism as it is (?served) in Codesa. We mustn't have a Soviet Union in South Africa, we must have the system of Europe in South Africa with independent nations, and they cooperate economically and in any other respect. [end recording]

Near the extreme left of South Africa's political spectrum, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] also opposes an interim government. Such a transitional arrangement would not enable the international community to play a meaningful role, says PAC Secretary General Bennie Alexander.

[Begin recording] [Alexander] The PAC stands for the establishment of a transitional authority, not the interim government. We use the word authority because we want to have the international community involved and the international community cannot be involved in a government, only in an authority. And the duties thereof

would be to see to it that the elections for a Constituent Assembly takes place, to see to it that the security forces are disarmed, and the arms are kept by the international community, and they are confined to their barracks, and to hand over the running of the state-controlled media to us. As soon as the Constituent Assembly, whose election it has supervised, has completed its task, a new government will supersede, an elected government according to constitution will supersede that transitional authority.

[Steyn de Preuter] How should the transitional authority be implemented?

[Alexander] It should be implemented by agreement in a preconstituent assembly conference. [end recording]

And the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], led by Zulu Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, wants any transitional arrangements in South Africa to ensure transition to multiparty democracy within two to three years. Leading the Inkatha delegation to the interim measures committee of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, is Musa Myeni, who says Codesa should play a central role in any transition, but African National Congress [ANC] and government proposals that they form an interim government are totally unacceptable to the IFP.

[Begin Myeni Recording] The interim government structure as proposed by both the National Party and the ANC are not quite acceptable to us because the population of South Africa would be deprived of the opportunity to remove such an interim government if it should perpetuate itself in power. We would rather have an arrangement like Codesa, managing and deciding on the number of issues rather than Parliament doing that, except that Parliament will be asked to legislate into existence whatever major decisions have been taken by special committees of Codesa.

Codesa is already quite representative except for those parties that have refused, and we in Inkatha Freedom Party are going to fight for the inclusion of all other political parties that have been denied participation. And once it is fully representative, we believe that Codesa can then be a stabilizing factor, negotiate all that has to be negotiated, and come up with recommendations for parliament to enact, not necessarily take over the responsibilities, but we cannot afford to use taxpayers money funding too many institutions whose future is going to be dubious. We'd need decisive action. Let Codesa negotiate a new constitution, report back, discuss, throw it back to the population. Let the population, by way of a referendum also endorse or legitimize that constitution and then we go for election. And then it will cut the process from six years to about two to three years. [end recording]

Intelligence Chief Named Constitutional Body Head

MB2101163192 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] The director general of the National Intelligence Service, Dr. Neil Barnard, has been appointed head of the Constitutional Development Service, which has now been transformed into a fully fledged department.

Announcing the appointment, President de Klerk said the step had been taken because of the growing demands being placed on the Constitutional Development Services. Mr. Fanie van der Merwe would still serve as constitutional adviser. President de Klerk said the changes to the top structure of the Constitutional Development Service would create a clear distinction between duties within the service, best enabling it to manage the growing work load being brought about by constitutional reform and negotiation.

A new director general for National Intelligence will be appointed soon.

CP Opposes Parliament's New 3-Day Week

MB2201073692 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] The chief whip of the Conservative Party [CP], Mr. Frank le Roux, says the government's decision that Parliament will not sit on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 February to the Easter break is new proof that it is giving Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] priority over the sovereign parliament.

Mr. Le Roux said in a statement in Cape Town that it was unconstitutional and intolerable that Parliament was given secondary importance to Codesa which was a nonstatutory body with no constitutional recognition. He said the CP would fight the move.

Earlier the chief whip of Parliament, Mr. Alex van Breda, said that the houses of Parliament would be asked to approve the request for Parliament to sit only three days a week to allow MPs to fulfill their commitments to Codesa committees. He added that sittings would be possible on Mondays and Tuesdays if the parliamentary program necessitated them.

ANC, COSATU, SACP Support Plan

MB2201185292 Johannesburg SABA in English 1726 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Cape Town Jan 22 SABA—The alliance of the ANC [African National Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] has supported proposals to limit parliamentary sittings to three days a week until April to enable members of Parliament to attend meetings of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South

Africa] working groups on Mondays and Tuesdays, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

At a news briefing in Cape Town, the secretary general of the SACP, Mr Chris Hani, said even the government had acknowledged the limited role of the present legislature by supporting a request for curtailed parliamentary sittings. Mr Hani reiterated the alliance's demands for the installation of an interim government within six months. He said if their demand was not met they would step up resistance to the present tricameral Parliament through mass action.

Referring to the planned protest to coincide with the opening of Parliament on Friday, Mr Popo Molefe of the ANC's National Executive, appealed to the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to restrain their followers to their own picket lines. He gave the assurance that ANC marshals would ensure disciplined conduct throughout the demonstration.

Mandela Holds Talks With Tunisia's Ben Ali

WA2301123292

For reportage on African National Congress President Nelson Mandela's talks in Tunis with Tunisian President Ben Ali, and his talks with other North African officials, see the Tunisia subsection of the 23 January Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Press Reviews on Current Events, Issues**Press Review for 20 Jan**

MB2001121892

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Warning for De Klerk on Economy—While no one doubts the political ability and acumen of State President F.W. de Klerk, he has been saddled with the economy of the "corrupt, profligate state machinery created his predecessor," P.W. Botha, observes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 19 January in its page 20 "Opinion". His failure to establish control over this machinery "is impoverishing the nation. It is undermining the Reserve Bank's fight against inflation, and so extending the recession. Thus it greatly compounds all his problems, from unemployment and crime to the rise of the right wing, and he is running out of time". "So what has changed since the Botha era? Only this: the immense revenues gathered by the state have been diverted from security to what might loosely be called 'welfare', in a vain attempt to outbid the ANC [African National Congress] by throwing money at its potential supporters. It does no good because most of the money, far from reaching the poor, soaks away in the bureaucracy, or into the supporting network of nepotistic contractors, consultants, private companies and specialists who were drawn to the trough in the Botha

era, and who have no intention of leaving it now. Unless President De Klerk deals with this problem, and soon, all his endeavours may prove to be as futile as his predecessor's".

SUNDAY STAR

PAC 'Cowboys' Have No Right 'To Cry'—"The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] should be the last to complain that stringent measures are being considered against it by the United States," states Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 19 January in its page 12 editorial. "For an organisation which refuses to be part of the democratic process, whose provocative slogan 'One Settler One Bullet' could encourage the slaughter of whites and incite white revenge, and whose cadres have mounted a systematic campaign to annihilate policemen, the PAC's charge that America's actions against it are 'undemocratic' is ludicrous." "It is the PAC's right to shun the constitutional process...but the PAC has no right to encourage violence, much less murder." African nations who provide assistance to PAC have a right to do so, but they must take note of PAC's "destabilising intentions which, in turn, could snowball and harm vastly improving regional relations. They must also realise that acts of terrorism by PAC cadres cannot go unanswered forever". So long as the PAC was banned by the government, it had a strong argument for resorting to violence. "But no longer. No one can argue that there is absolutely no hope of a democratic outcome to the talks and while this hope exists there can be no justification for murder. The kind of steps the US envisages should sober the PAC's hosts to the fact that the world is now, more than ever, a global village. The interdependence of nations means cooperation at all levels—including flushing out terrorism and its perpetrators wherever they may be. Hence America's decision. Finally the PAC must remember the lesson for all who want to play rough: cowboys don't cry."

THE STAR

Codesa 'Superseding' Parliament—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 January in a page 10 editorial believes one of Parliament's main tasks in 1992 will be to "give legislative effect to decisions taken at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa)." "Codesa is, indeed, looming large in our political life. In many ways it is gradually superseding Parliament." "It is true that Parliament will debate Mr De Klerk's proposals in full, and loudly. There can be little doubt, however, that the real decisions will be taken at Codesa, if only because several of the main political actors, including the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, are not represented in Parliament. Less representative than Codesa, the present Parliament is increasingly becoming ancillary to it."

BUSINESS DAY

Troops Must Join Police To Combat Crime—"When citizens begin taking the law into their own hands—as a group of [Orange] Free State farmers did recently, and as Hillbrow residents are threatening to do—there is clearly

a crisis to be addressed," warns a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 January. "Some interesting solutions are being offered, including the secondment of under-employed troops—and particularly national servicemen—to the police. The precedent has been set with the Defence Force backing the police on 'township duty' in times of political unrest. But while there is a case for using servicemen in this supportive role, they do not have the training required of policemen, especially in combating crime. Closer to the mark is the move in Sandton for the police to become more closely involved with the municipality, its security services and the local community."

SOWETAN

Editorial Notes Causes of Violence—"The number of people who died from political violence last year was marginally fewer than the year before, but it is still nearly three times the number of victims in 1985," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 January. "It is easy to call for more police, for the use of the army and for other tough measures. These are necessary steps, of course, but it would only be tackling the symptoms. The causes—the unemployment, the poor economy, the anxieties caused by change, the legacies of bad education and apartheid—must be tackled. Programmes that restore the nation's confidence must start now."

Press Review for 21 Jan

MB2101123092

[Editorial Report]
THE CITIZEN

Mandela's Attacks on De Klerk 'Misplaced'—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 January refers to African National Congress, ANC, president Nelson Mandela's remarks in Tunisia that, "We can't rely upon the regime of De Klerk to supervise the transition (to majority rule) because these are the people who brought about apartheid." Considering that Mr De Klerk's government is destroying apartheid—the apartheid laws have been repealed—one might have thought Mr Mandela would have given him some credit for his far-reaching reforms. Similarly, since Mr De Klerk has agreed to an interim government, the ANC will be part of that government which will oversee the transition, so Mr Mandela's attacks are misplaced."

THE STAR

Paper Applauds U.S. Constructive Engagement 2—South Africa is witnessing a "second phase of the United States policy of constructive engagement," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 January. "Constructive engagement in its original version tried to encourage and persuade the Botha administration along the road to reform. Just how effective it was is a matter of debate. It may, however, have contributed to the emergence of President de Klerk's

much bolder brand of reform after he succeeded Mr Botha. Constructive Engagement 2 seeks to persuade parties on the Left and Right extremes of the political continuum to join Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and work for a settlement. It goes further, however, and threatens to wield a stick as well as dangle a carrot. Washington has made it clear that if the Pan Africanist Congress persists in its policy of armed struggle, including the murder of policemen, and of undermining Codesa, the U.S. may be compelled to use its considerable influence to 'suggest' to African heads of state that they re-examine their relationship with the PAC. Since the PAC depends heavily on the funds it gets from the OAU as one of the two recognised South African 'liberation movements', it should—in its own interests—take careful note of the U.S. policy." "We applaud the attempt by the U.S. to use its influence to bolster the process of peaceful settlement. Whatever the deficiencies of Constructive Engagement 1, the new version amounts to helpful intervention rather than negative interference."

Zimbabwe Land Acquisition Bill Weighted Against White Farmers—A second editorial on the same page remarks that "hardliners in the Zimbabwean Cabinet appear to have won the day over the land redistribution issue. The final terms of the Land Acquisition Bill are so heavily weighted against white farmers that they mock the very concept of human rights." "Zimbabwean blacks' hunger for land is understandable," but "to steamroller through such an inequitable 'solution' can only beget more problems, not least being the frightening-off of already shy overseas investors. There must be strong suspicion that President Mugabe is willing to risk this in a bid to boost his flagging popularity. South of the Limpopo, this development will fuel the rhetoric of a right wing already in ferment over the same subject."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Codesa Becomes Challenge of 1992—Unions and the country's major employer organisations meet in Johannesburg today to discuss the very question of social accord, among other macroeconomic issues," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 January. Showing a "reluctance to accept the pain and sacrifice which must precede economic recovery, the unions oppose wage restraint. But they are ready, with the assistance of 'mass action' if necessary, to press demands for a moratorium on retrenchments, less VAT [value-added tax], better housing and pensions, and labour laws which make it easier to strike." The paper points out that Trade, Industry and Economic Coordination Minister Derek Keys "will achieve nothing if all sides continue to make demands of the other while conceding little themselves. He might start with an economic Codesa. Only a conference of that stature will be able to force all participants to face the facts of our economic future and wring the compromises necessary to ensure investment and growth. That, and not a political accord, is the challenge of 1992."

Press Review for 22 Jan

MB2201124192

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Right-wingers' Terrorism To Fail Like ANC's—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 January in its page 6 editorial doesn't believe there is much use in Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel "appealing to Right-wing leaders to discourage the planting of bombs." "Mistakenly" the rightwingers believe the African National Congress, ANC, "induced the government by means of terrorism to unban it and release its leaders." "The contrary is true. The ANC's terrorism failed—both in creating an atmosphere of terror among civilians and disrupting normal life. It failed also as a means of pressuring the government into following the ANC's dictates. The truth is that the government acted for a number of reasons, like ending sanctions, getting South Africa back into the international community, halting the township unrest and placing South Africa on the road to true democracy."

THE STAR

Call for Nonracial Volunteer Force—"Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach says conscription must stay because a suitable volunteer army would be too expensive," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 January. "Yet the call-up also costs money, and our military needs are clearly less than before. The best answer would seem to be on the lines of a nonracial volunteer force."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of ANC's Reaction To Government Foreign Loans—"If the ANC's reaction to government's latest foreign borrowing did not have such potential to damage foreign confidence in South Africa's economy, it might be construed as a curious aberration," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 January. "As it is, the attack on the ecu loan will almost certainly reinforce the views of critics who believe the ANC's politicians and economists have little more than a tenuous grasp on the reality of international financial relations. The attack repeats the veiled threat that a future 'democratic' government could renege on foreign debts and is larded with derogatory comments on the rate of interest being charged by the foreign lending banks." "It bears repeating that foreign bankers owe us nothing. They are not waiting eagerly to open their purses to a 'democratic' South African regime. They will lend only if they believe a future regime will honour the country's obligations. They will not be encouraged by the ANC's latest posturing."

CAPE TIMES

Legislation Required To Protect Farmworkers—"The case of the Stellebosch farm manager who beat a

labourer to death with a pick-axe handle and served only six days in prison is merely the latest in a long series of cases of this kind which bring the law into disrepute," declares a page 10 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 16 January. The unionization of farm labourers and the reforming efforts of organized agriculture might improve the situation, "if backed by legislation to protect farmworkers. There are already many enlightened employers on farms in this province. But the problem of farm assaults remains, being rooted in the slave-owning past."

THE NAMIBIAN

Editorial Calls for Stricter Control on Weapons—A page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 17 January notes that the prosecutor at the Oshakati magistrates court called on the government to ban the carrying of "dangerous traditional weapons in public places." "While we cannot support a call for a total ban, simply because of the self-defence issue, we would certainly be in favour of stricter control on weapons."

Foreign Aid for Namibia Not Forthcoming—On page 6 Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column that she agrees with Foreign Affairs Minister Theo Ben-Gurirab who said that "while the Namibian constitution guaranteed people human and political rights, much still needs to be done to ensure social justice and equality for the overwhelming majority of countrymen and women." The most "fundamental needs" of the people continue to be "jobs, food, health, housing and education." Lister says Namibia "is probably the most democratic state in existence on the African continent, but we have hardly been swamped by economic aid. The Government has bent over backwards to accommodate foreign investors, sometimes even at the expense of the demands of its own people, and still they haven't arrived. By now we should all have figured out that we cannot count on foreign countries to give us everything we need to make this democracy work."

* Church Espouses Neo-Nazi, Far Right Aims

92AF0185E Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 8-14 Nov 91 p 9

[Article by Jacques Pauw: "The Church of Hate"]

[Text] The Church of the Creator, of which two disappeared Pretoria students were members, has a fanatical ideology based on hatred.

It is a mud-hole dictatorship that rules in South Africa, says the Church of the Creator. And its leader adds: "The only defense of a race and a people in such a desperate, fraudulent [sic] and intolerable situation is for them to call upon a technique and a tactic that are unavoidable in the struggle for survival—that weapon is terrorism and violence, the taking of law and order into its own hands."

This, in the words of Jan S. Smith, the "Primus Dominus" of the Church of the Creator in South Africa, is the

vocation and only defense of the white man in South Africa. For, says Smith: "...the degradation, rape, murder, robbery, and other atrocities perpetrated by the subhuman nigger leave no alternative."

The Church of the Creator in South Africa consists of some 150 members who attend weekly services in Pretoria and Johannesburg. This church, which is of course not a church, is according to its scriptures "based on the laws of nature, the lessons of history, and sound common sense."

It was with this church that a 19-year-old Pretoria student, Jurgens Grobbelaar, became involved earlier this year, before he and a friend, Jean du Plessis, disappeared without a trace last month.

It is also to this church that a number of former and Neo-Nazis (former and new) stream weekly to get their quota of racial hatred, anti-Semitism and the superiority of the white superrace for the week.

The Church of the Creator, which looks upon Christian Churches as creations of the devil, and which advocates the extermination of Jews and the "mud" races (blacks), shows its close connection with Nazism among other things by its calendar: the world is now in the year 102 NH—which stands for "after Hitler." (Hitler was born in 1889).

The Church holds weekly services in Pretoria in the Kultura Bookshop, which belongs to the Neo-Nazi leader in South Africa, Dr. Paul Doussy. It is also in Doussy's bookstore that the "bible" of the Church of the Creator, The White Man's Bible, is sold.

This book, published in 1981 by the founder of the Church, Ben Klassen, runs to 451 pages and lays the foundation for the ideology of "creativity" professed by the Church. The White Man's Bible, of which a million copies have already been sold worldwide, is a guide to the survival, expansion, and advancement of the white race. This book also claims that a healthy environment can be created only by means of the annihilation of Jews and the extension of the white race. The Church of the Creator rejects the traditional Bible.

The members of the Church of the Creator come mainly from the Neo-Nazi movements in South Africa: the World Apartheid Movement (WAB), the National Socialist Movement (NSB), and to a lesser extent the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), the Order of Boer People, and other smaller far-rightist groups.

Adrian Maritz, the alleged far-rightist murderer who was on a hunger strike earlier this year, and who has done a penetrating study of Nazism, was a member of the Order of Boer People, Grobbelaar was a member of the WAB and the NSB, and his friend, Jean du Plessis, was a supporter of the Boer National Party.

The Church of the Creator was founded in 1973 by the German-speaking but Russian-born Ben Klassen, who moved to America in 1945 and ultimately became a member of the Florida House of Representatives. In an

interview that dealt with his reasons for founding the Church of the Creator, Klassen says: "I came to the basic and far-reaching conclusion that the main problem we were facing was racial, a battle between the different human species fighting for survival and expansion on this overcrowded Planet Earth. After an intensive study as to how the Jews, a parasitic race small in numbers had gained financial, political, and tyrannical control, not only of the United States, but of the world, ...I came to the conclusion that religion was the key, and that what the white race sorely needed was a new religion."

Referring to other churches, Klassen says: "We Creators do not believe in this nonsense about the supernatural and the spooks in the sky. We believe that the white race is nature's finest. We believe that the only religion is the salvation of the white race. Our main goals are to get the parasitic Jews off our back...and to ship all the niggers back to Africa and cleanse our own territory of all the alien mud races."

Klassen admits that the Church of the Creator places a high value on Hitler's viewpoints and once referred to him as "the greatest white man who ever lived."

The Church of the Creator now has congregations in America, Sweden, Australia, Great Britain, and South Africa. The leader of the Church of the Creator in South Africa, Jan Smith, is a well-known Neo-Nazi.

In a recent article received by Grobbelaar, Smith writes: "For us the white race is the most precious thing on earth. Freed from the blood-sucking Jew and the indescribable burden of carrying on our backs the nigger and other mud races, we shall be so much more successful, productive, and healthy in all respects.

"There is only one solution: terrorism can be fought only with terrorism. Violence can only be fought with violence. Treachery can be wiped out only by means of relentless and incontrovertible actions."

Angola

Opposition Presents Changes to Government Proposals

*MB2301084192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Four working commissions met today to draft the main documents to the Multiparty Meeting. A plenary session will be held tomorrow.

The Electoral Law Commission was scheduled to deal with three fundamental issues. In view of their importance, those issues will be further assessed during the plenary session.

Regarding the question of whether Angolans living abroad as well as soldiers will have the right to vote (?for) deputies to the People's Assembly [three and a half-minute break in transmission].

At the outset, the Commission on the News Media Laws was faced with two issues. First, the changes that the opposition parties managed to introduce to a number of government proposals. Second, the nature of the debates.

In general, the debates were (?weak), though some parties managed to make the Commission on the News Media Laws one of the most productive forums of the Multiparty Meeting. In view of the counterproposals they submitted to the meeting, the Democratic Renewal Party, the Angolan Liberal Party, the Angola National Liberation Front, the (MLPDA) [expansion unknown], ended up being those responsible for the, quote, concessions, unquote, the government was forced to make.

A few changes have been introduced—namely, the venue of the News Media Council, which will be moved from the People's Assembly to the People's Supreme Court. The word 'national' will be added to the News Media Council. A number of paragraphs will be introduced to regulations of the News Media Council with a view to stressing (?the role) of that Council—namely, the establishment of a new, democratic, and pluralist (?information) order.

Recommendations were made on the membership of the News Media Council and relations between the news media organs and the Council. The government had proposed that the Council should consist of (?11) members, but the opposition parties succeeded in having its representatives among the Council's membership. The opposition also succeeded in having the number of journalists proposed by government to include an additional member. So, the News Media Council will have (?10) journalists.

Regarding the relationship between the news media organs and the News Media Council, the opposition succeeded in having the news media editors and journalists commit to the resolutions and recommendations of the News Media Council.

The opposition also succeeded in introducing changes to the News Media Laws, enabling the political parties to have wider access to the news media organs than that proposed by government. The Draft Law on the News Media stated that the (?political parties) had the right of access to the news media organs every three months, including [words indistinct] months in Radio Nacional, and five months in The People's Television of Angola [TPA]. The opposition parties reduced that number of months from three to one, and increased the right to broadcasting time from 10 to 30 minutes on Radio Nacional, and from five to 15 minutes on TPA. This principle is applicable to each political party on a monthly basis.

The political parties also removed the ban on the use of political propaganda on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.

There were no significant changes on the Radio Broadcasting Laws. The main demands made by the political parties [words indistinct] private stations.

A major development was the changes introduced to the rules on penalties. The government proposal only dealt with temporary penalties—namely, years, days, and months. The opposition changed that system to [words indistinct] and introduced fines ranging from 250,000 kwanzas to 3 million new kwanzas.

Tomorrow's plenary session [words indistinct] will deal with the news media.

The News Media Commission has virtually completed its tasks, based on the proposals submitted by government.

Proposals on Political Parties Adopted

*MB2301092792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Whereas the various political parties failed to reach consensus on the Law on the Political Parties, the respective commission will tomorrow submit to the Multiparty Meeting's plenary session three proposals on the registration of parties with the Supreme Court.

The first of the three proposals state that each party should submit 1,500 signatures, of which 100 signatures will come from each of the 10 Angolan provinces. The second proposal states that each party must submit 1,000 signatures from any part of the country, and the third proposal calls for the administrative recognition of the constituent commissions of the respective parties.

Those proposals were selected from six proposals after being submitted to the vote.

Regarding Article 31 of the Draft Law on the Political Parties, there was a number of recommendations to review the amounts (?to be paid) by the constituent commissions and registered parties in line with Decree

No. 75 of 1991. The decree fixed 15 million kwanzas for the constituent commissions, and 60 million kwanzas for registered parties.

The new parties called for the repeal of the paragraph which bans foreign funding of political organizations, giving as an example the case of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola which benefits from overt U.S. assistance. This issue was also raised during the debates on the Electoral Law. In the end, the majority of political parties agreed on a proposal which stated that funding should come from government and Angolan governmental organizations in order to ensure the latter's national entity.

Regarding the debates on the Constitution, the working commission, which is coordinated by Justice Minister Dr. Lazaro Dias, approved with one abstention a proposal calling for the establishment of a [words indistinct] commission consisting of government and opposition attorneys. The commission will draft a constitutional platform to be debated and approved by a Multiparty Meeting to be convened by either government or the political parties.

'Plenary Session' of Multiparty Meeting Delayed

*MB2301131992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] The plenary session of the Multiparty Meeting, scheduled to be held this morning, has not yet started. The delay has been due to an on-going meeting designed to reach consensus on a number of issues, and to speed up the proceedings.

The meeting with the leaders of political parties is being held behind closed doors at the Palace of Congress, and has been called for by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [passage omitted]

*** Chaos, Crime Reign in Roque Santeiro Market**

*92AF0196E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Dec 91 p 3*

[Article by Diogo Paixao]

[Text] Roque Santeiro, the busiest market in Luanda, has gained fame because of the wanton crime recorded there recently. Terrible events, that would make your hair stand on end, occur daily. Murders, assaults, and other no less serious crimes take place in the light of day, in full view of all the people, and the police have been powerless to keep law and order.

Before going to Roque to try to buy something for their own use, Luandans ask themselves if it is worth it to go there or not, because they never know if they will return home safe and sound, or will be surprised by a "Greek."

Anything can happen there. It seems that human life has lost its real value in our society and at any time a person may be the object of a fatal attack because of the purse he

is carrying in his hand, or the watch he has on his wrist, or a nice pair of shoes on his feet. And all of this before the incredulous eyes of the people shopping at the market.

These are everyday events in Luanda, where Roque Santeiro market is located. Unfortunately! Fear has taken hold of the people, and they cannot tolerate the situation. They are taking justice into their own hands, since the authorities have not managed to control the situation.

However, ever since the incident that touched off the demonstration last Wednesday by Roque's merchants, who demanded protection, the atmosphere in that market has been relatively calm.

Yesterday, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA was there, "on duty." For a few hours we penetrated the pathways of the market. We talked with buyers and sellers, and the general opinion was that since the incident on Wednesday, the situation has returned to normal. At least up to the time when we left the place (in mid-afternoon), no incidents worthy of mentioning had occurred.

The police seem to have opened up their eyes. They are more attentive and active. The Sambizanga police unit sent a team of 30 men to the place to keep law and order at the market. Most of them are dressed in civilian clothing, to disguise themselves from the criminals.

Sources attached to that police unit told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that this team has been provided with the support of two vehicles from the Radio Patrol Unit. They also said that a police sub-station will be opened up very shortly at the entrance to Roque Santeiro, where the former ODP [People's Defense Organization] detachment was located, so that they can operate in the market more effectively.

The same sources indicated that the patrols in Roque begin in the early morning hours and continue until the end of the afternoon, when everyone has left the market. "And this is not a temporary measure, but a permanent operation," they assured us. Let's hope so!

The people are now beginning to notice a certain calm at the market. Although most policemen are wearing civilian clothes, a policeman in disguise can be seen here or there. To paraphrase Charlie Chaplin, we would say that everything is worthwhile if your heart is in the right place. "If we had not staged that demonstration, I bet that everything would have gone on just the same," a seller said.

There is a constant frenzy at Roque. People are moving around all the time from one place to another, like hungry ants. The people's bustling steps are constantly raising dust, and after a half-hour in the midst of that crowd, a person's hair is completely covered with dust.

The typical shouts of the "putos" who yell at the customers to take a taxi are constantly mixing with the

horns of cars or with the voices of women hawking pincho, beer, and other products.

There, everything is negotiated. Two boys who were walking around, waiting for customers to wait on, asked Verissimo, our photographer: "Don't you want to sell that bag? I'll give you 80,000 for it." They were referring to the bag in which he was carrying his photographic equipment. We looked at each other and masked our smiles.

Time goes by slowly and vehicles are continuously coming and going. Most are rusted-out, private taxis, that would not be allowed on the roads in many cities.

While a child is calling out like a parrot: "Roque Santeiro-Zamba um-Imbondeiro," in a musical tone difficult to imitate, a driver is enjoying a cool beer.

A solitary old lady wanders through the market. With her hand out begging, she cries: "Give me a bill." People look at her with scorn. Someone gives her 500 new kwanzas, and she counts it, thanking the person.

For her, survival is a challenge that began when she lost her sons in the war. Two years ago. She is there at Roque almost every day. Begging for money. Some people give without blinking an eye, but others....

The sun has reached its zenith, and the heat is suffocating. Stomachs are growling, and some people, most of them sellers, are moving towards the stalls. A "funge de ginguinga" is 2,500 new kwanzas. If you want wine with it, you will have to spend at least another 1,700 new kwanzas, for domestic wine, of course.

But some people do not like wine and would prefer beer. In that case, you will spend less, because beer is only 1,000.

Then there are those who do not like to eat funge during the week. They say that it makes you sleepy. For these people, there is nothing better than a plate of fried potatoes and steak. That costs 3,500 new kwanzas.

Apparently, the parallel market is still unaffected by the economic measures adopted by the government and in force for nearly a week. Prices have remained unchanged, except for some products. And some people even say that they would prefer to do their buying at Roque than at any official store.

A 5-kg container of whole milk that costs about 10,000 at Angoship is sold for "only" 4,000 new kwanzas at Roque. The same product costs 4,950 new kwanzas at Paula de Carvalho, while at store 41 it is a little over 3,000.

A four-burner stove (by Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company]) is 300,000 new kwanzas, a large bicycle 95,000, a large fan 150,000, and a black-and-white television set sells for 250,000 new kwanzas.

A color television (Nokia) costs 650,000 new kwanzas, but you can find one for 500,000. Large screens are found between 800,000 and 900,000 new kwanzas.

But at Roque there are not just primary commodities and household appliances. It seems as though Luandan cabinetmakers have moved everything there, maybe because of a shortage of customers in the neighborhoods. A wooden table and six chairs (very poorly made) costs 175,000 new kwanzas, and a china cabinet 150,000. But if you can persuade the seller, you can buy it at a more reasonable price.

Meanwhile, the dollar continues to resist banks at Roque. Yesterday it was being purchased for 800 new kwanzas.

And so goes life at Roque. Calm appears to have returned to the market and people are already able to move around more freely. Let's hope that it lasts, as the police officer said....

Comoros

Foreign Minister Returns From Gulf Tour

EA2101103092 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1730 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Said Hassan Said Hachim, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Moroni this morning from a two-week visit to the Gulf states. In Oman, as well as in Kuwait and in other countries he visited, the Comoran foreign minister briefed our Arab partners on the current situation in our country.

Mr. Said Hassan Said Hachim delivered a message from President Djohar to the Omani and Kuwaiti rulers. In the various countries he visited he discussed issues of common interest with his various hosts, notably, those related to the opening of diplomatic missions abroad—in Moroni for example—to allow our respective countries to [words indistinct].

Cultural and sports exchanges were also on the agenda. Among the major issues dealt with was the possibility of our country, which is of Arab-Muslim civilization, joining the Arab League. Mr. Said Hassan Said Hachim reassured us on the readiness of Kuwaiti and Omani officials to examine the (?critical) issue with [word indistinct] and favorable consideration. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Possible Renamo Chemical Attack Investigated

MB2201182392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] A team of South African military and civilian medical doctors arrived in Maputo this afternoon to

investigate the causes of the death of an undisclosed number of Mozambique Government troops in clashes with Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] rebels in the border region of Macaene, southern Maputo Province, on 16 January. The Mozambican military authorities have admitted the possibility of chemical weapons having been used in the Renamo operation. This can be proved once analyses have been carried out by a team that has been established, consisting of medical doctors from the two countries and other Mozambican partners.

An officer with Mozambique's Border Guard Troops has told the Voice of Combat radio program that an unidentified aircraft had overflown the region shortly before those toxic means were used. The source added that the chemical weapons were allegedly used one day after government troops captured (Ngungwe) base which Renamo's Mozambican rebels regarded as impregnable.

The South African doctors returned home today, carrying some analyses for further investigation. It is not known when results of the investigation will be disclosed.

Under the terms of international conventions the use of chemical and biological weapons is strictly prohibited. It will be recalled that Mozambique is signatory to the Geneva Conventions and (?six) additional protocols.

Officials Investigate 21 Jan Beira Corridor Raid

MB2301131492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Jan 92

[Text] Members of the Subcommittee for the Verification of the Partial Cease-Fire Accord have been to Chimoio's 7 de Abril ward which was raided on 21 January. The members of the subcommittee have also been to the local hospital where they met a number of people injured during the raid.

The team included representatives of the United States, Kenya, Congo, and the Mozambique National Resistance.

Armed men raided the ward which is situated within the Beira corridor, killing four people and injuring 13 others. The corridor is covered by the partial cease-fire accord.

Zimbabwe

Ethiopia's Mengistu Reportedly Under House Arrest

MB2301072992 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Jan 92

[Text] Nearly a year after fleeing to Zimbabwe, former President of Ethiopia Mr. Mengistu Haile-Mariam has broken his silence in a series of smuggled cassette tapes. Mr. Mengistu, who has been living in exile since the revolution which swept him from power, has alleged that he is under house arrest and forbidden to speak to journalists. He blamed the collapse of his regime on his

army generals and spoke of an international conspiracy to hide what he called the massacres which had been taking place in Ethiopia.

Mugabe Scores 'Yellow Press' on 'Propaganda War'

MB1801143192 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] President Robert Mugabe has accused his country's independent press of launching a propaganda war against the government.

President Mugabe said in Harare that there was a proliferation of newspapers and magazines with a policy of discrediting the Zimbabwean Government.

The publications were conducting a campaign orchestrated by certain organizations and individuals outside Zimbabwe. He said money would be secured from abroad, and sensationalism, misrepresentation and so-called scandals would be made the themes of what termed, the local yellow press.

Railways Workers Strike, Train Service 'Paralyzed'

MB2001065992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] It is reported from Zimbabwe that a strike by 6,000 workers has paralyzed train services in Harare and cost the state-owned rail company almost 3 million rands daily in losses. The workers downed tools a week ago demanding increases of up to 13 percent in salaries and allowances. A national railways spokesman said strikers who failed to report for work last Friday would be fired.

Sacked Railway Workers Trigger 'Unrest'

MB2001194192 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Telephone interview with correspondent Kolet Nkala in Bulawayo by Jeremy Skeet on 20 January on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] Thousands of sackings in the southern Zimbabwean town of Bulawayo have triggered serious unrest there. Four thousand employees of the National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] were on strike over a demand that they should be paid a special allowance.

Despite an appeal by their union and an ultimatum by the employer, they refused to call off their action and yesterday they were sacked.

Today, the NRZ started recruiting new workers and there was a stampede of hopeful applicants, much to the annoyance of the sacked

On the line to Bulawayo, Jeremy Skeet asked Kolet Nkala what exactly happened.

[Begin recording] [Nkala] This morning, when these new recruits went to the railways to start work, they were attacked by the dismissed workers and then the authorities had to call in the riot police who actually started beating up those who were recruited and the dismissed workers.

[Skeet] Were there any injuries?

[Nkala] Yes. Actually, when I visited the headquarters of the railways this afternoon, I was told that more than 15 people were seriously injured when they were actually attacked by the riot police who were accused even by some shop owners of disrupting their business and chasing away their clients.

[Skeet] Is there any trouble still going on?

[Nkala] No, at the moment, we haven't had anything from the railway authorities, but, it is only that the authorities have now placed some adverts in the papers, asking more people to come in and take up some jobs of those workers who were dismissed this morning and yesterday.

[Skeet] So, there is a very ugly mood, it sounds, down at the railways. Do you expect more trouble tomorrow?

[Nkala] Yes, definitely, we are expecting more trouble tomorrow because these workers who were fired by the authorities are refusing to go back to their homes. But then the authorities say they will continue sending dismissal letters to their homes.

[Skeet] So, it is in a stalemate at the moment?

[Nkala] That is right, and the strike, actually, is affecting even the movements of the passenger trains from Bulawayo to Harare and Bulawayo-Victoria Falls.

[Skeet] Now is anybody trying to mediate in this dispute?

[Nkala] No, in fact, there are no mediators at the moment. The meeting which was organized by the railway management did not convince the workers to go back to work and the Railways Workers Union, the authorities there, are accusing the management, especially the manager, Mr. Alfred Madena, of actually violating the labor regulations by dismissing the 4,000 workers. [end recording]

Railway Workers Win Pay Dispute

*MB2301093392 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Report from Bulawayo correspondent Colette Nkala on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] Zimbabwe railway workers have won a victory against National Railways of Zimbabwe, NRZ, in the courts. Last week around 4,000 workers downed tools in a pay dispute, badly restricting freight traffic between Bulawayo and Zambia. NRZ reacted by recruiting new labor and there were violent clashes between new

recruits and strikers at Bulawayo on Monday [20 January]. The Railway Workers Union took the employers to court, judgment was handed down today in favor of the strikers. From Bulawayo Colette Nkala reports:

[Nkala] There was jubilation, ululating, and dancing outside the Bulawayo High Court this afternoon when the NRZ was ordered to reinstate more than 4,000 of its workers who were fired last Friday [17 January]. The Workers Union had taken the railway management to court for firing its members, saying its decision was unlawful.

The semi-skilled workers downed their tools last Tuesday [14 January] in protest against the parastatal's decision to award artisans and senior engine men a 7 percent special skilled allowance.

The hearing, which was before Justice August Blackey, attracted hundreds of people who [words indistinct] who have registered to take up the strikers' jobs. Justice Blackey said the order issued by the senior labor relations officer should be declared null and void. The labor officer had declared the industrial action illegal while Labor Minister John Nkomo described the action as a wild cat strike.

The judge also warned the railways against victimization of returning workers and said they should be no screening by the management.

Soon after hearing the High Court ruling, hundreds of workers danced while some chanted anti-Mabena [NRZ manager] slogans.

Minister Explains Decision on Salary Increases

*MB2201202192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Harare, Jan 22 SAPA—Zimbabwe's Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Minister John Nkomo has denied his government interfered with or overturned collective bargaining agreements reached between workers and their employers. Mr Nkomo was responding to workers' accusations of government interference in the collective bargaining process during an interview with ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] news agency. He said there was nothing binding in the agreements reached between public sector workers and their employment boards because such agreements were subject to whether the treasury had the money to sustain those awards or not.

Civil servants and parastatals had been surviving on public money and government grants, and since the reform programme entailed a cutting of public expenditure, pay awards had to be in line with what the treasury could sustain. Thus, since the government had a commitment to increase salaries for its workers, it had decided civil servants would be awarded increases ranging from nine to 11 per cent on a sliding scale, and these would be subject to review after six months.

"The reason we moderated the agreed levels was because treasury was cutting down on expenditure," he said, adding that should the treasury have enough money to meet the reviewed salary increases after the six month period, further increases would be backdated to July.

World Bank Approves \$175 Million 'Reform' Loan

*MB2201113892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1009 GMT 22 Jan 92*

[Text] Harare Jan 22 SAPA—The World Bank's board of governors has approved a U.S. 175-million [dollar] loan for Zimbabwe to support the country's troubled economic reform programme, it was confirmed in Harare on Wednesday.

Christiaan Poortman, Harare representative for the bank, said the first tranche of the loan, U.S. 105-million [dollars], would be available immediately. The second tranche, U.S. 70-million [dollars], would be disbursed in July after an assessment of Zimbabwe's structural adjustment programme.

Mr Poortman said the International Monetary Fund's board would meet on Friday [24 January] to consider Zimbabwe's application for a loan of about U.S. 430-million dollars. The loan is expected to be approved.

The World Bank loan is crucial because it unlocks funding from other sources which have made their lending conditional on World Bank approval of Zimbabwe's reforms.

On Tuesday, the African Development Bank announced it had approved loans worth U.S. 187-million [dollars], nearly all of it for structural adjustment, and the British Government will disburse 5-million pounds sterling.

The World Bank loan was originally due for disbursement in December, but was delayed because of badly handled policy changes, particularly monetary reform. The bank began fresh negotiations with the government to ensure its programme went back on course.

The delay exacerbated the balance of payments deficit, and in December the country's foreign exchange reserves were said to be sufficient for only two weeks.

The World Bank loan consists of U.S. 125-million dollars from the bank itself, repayable over 20 years with a five-year period of grace at about eight per cent interest.

The remaining U.S. 50-million dollars is from the International Development Association (IDA), the bank's soft-loan arm, and is repayable over 35 years with a 10 year period of grace at an interest of between one and two per cent.

Zimbabwe persuaded the bank to reclassify it from a "middle-income" nation to "low-income" to qualify for IDA's easy terms.

The government is pushing for similar classification with the IMF to take advantage of the institution's enhanced structural facility, also on soft terms.

Ex-CIO Official Refused Bail on Kidnap Charge

*MB1701062392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0319 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] Harare Jan 16 SAPA—The Zimbabwe high court has dismissed a petition for bail by a former member of the Central Intelligence Organisation [CIO], Collen Ndangariro, who appeared at Harare magistrate's court on an allegation of kidnap.

Ndangariro, a lawyer, was refused bail when he appeared in court accused of kidnapping Rashiwe Guzha, in May 1990.

The state alleges Ndangariro, 28, kidnapped Miss Guzha on the night of May 30, 1990, while in a vehicle and in company of other CIO officers.

Dismissing the application, Mr Justice Hwacha said in all the circumstances of the case the best interests of justice and its administration would be best served by remanding the petitioner in custody pending his trial.

Giving his reasons for refusing to grant Ndangariro bail, the judge said the evidence before the magistrate was that on the day or at the time when the victim disappeared, the petitioner was in charge of the CIO detention book whose pages pertaining to the events of the day in question were found missing.

He said the state's fear was that the petitioner could collude with friends in the CIO and tamper with any circumstantial evidence which would hamper investigations.

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